AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-37. (Canceled)

38. (New) A method of inactivating a viral contaminant in a biological source material comprsing a biomolecule of interest, said method comprising contacting the biological source material with a solution comprising an effective amount of an amine, wherein the amine is selected from the group consisting of: dimethyldecylamine, dimethyltridecylamine, dimethylundecylamine, dimethyldidecylamine, dimethyltetradecylamine, and dimethylhexadecylamine and wherein said biomolecule of interest is not denatured by said method.

39. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the amine comprises from 0.001 to 10 percent, by weight, of the solution.

40. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the biologic source material is a host cell and the biomolecule of interest is protein.

41. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the effective amount of the amine is that which provides about 0.5 %, by weight, of the amine in the combined biological source material and solution.

42. (Currently Amended) A method of inactivating a viral contaminant in a biological source material comprsing a biomolecule of interest, said method comprising a step of contacting the biological source material with a solution comprising an effective amount of an amine oxide, wherein the amine oxide is selected from the group consisting of: dimethyldecylaminoxide, dimethylundecylamineoxide, dimethyldidecylamineoxide and dimethyltridexylamineoxide and wherein said biomolecule of interest is not denatured by said method.

43. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein the amine oxide is present in an amount from 0.001 to 10 percent, by weight, of the solution.

44. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein the effective amount of the amine oxide is that which provides about 0.5 %, by weight, of the amine in the combined biological source material and solution.

45. (New) A method of inactivating a viral contaminant in a biological source material comprising a biomolecule of interest, said method comprising contacting the biological source material with a solution comprising a polyol and an effective amount of an amine oxide, wherein the amine oxide is selected from the group consisting of: dimethyldecylaminoxide, dimethylundecylamineoxide, dimethyldidecylamineoxide and dimethyltridexylamineoxide and wherein said biomolecule of interest is not denatured by said method.

46. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein the amine oxide comprises from 0.001 to 10 percent of the solution.

47. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein the effective amount of the amine oxide is that which provides about 0.5 %, by weight, of the amine in the combined biological source material and solution.

48. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein the polyol is glycerol.

49. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the glycerol is from 0.6% to 6%, by weight, of the solution.

50. (New) A method of inactivating a viral contaminant in a biological source material comprising a biomolecule of interest, said method comprising contacting the biological source material with a solution comprising consisting essentially of a polyol and an effective amount of an amine, wherein the amine is selected from the group consisting of: dimethyldecylamine, dimethyltridecylamine, dimethylundecylamine, dimethyldidecylamine, dimethyltetradecylamine, and dimethylhexadecylamine and wherein said biomolecule of interest is not denatured by said method.

51. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein the amine comprises from 0.001 to 10 percent, by weight, of the solution.

52. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein the effective amount of the amine is that which provides about 0.5% by weight of the amine in the combined biological source material and solution.

53. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein the polyol is glycerol.

54. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the glycerol comprises from 0.6 to 6 percent, by weight, of the solution.

55. (New) The method of claim 42 , wherein the biological source material is a host cell and the biomolecule of interest is a protein.

56. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein the biological source material is a host cell and the biomolecule of interest is a protein.

57. (New) The method of claim 50 , wherein the biological source material is a host cell and the biomolecule of interest is a protein.